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and vicinity. His complete knowledge of the peace subject, coupled with his enthusiasm, devotion, and eloquence, have made him most acceptable. In this connection we are glad to acknowledge the services rendered to the society as treasurer by Mr. Clark Williams, the well-known president of the Windsor Trust Co. Since the combination of that company with the Empire Trust Co. he has wished to be relieved of the office, and the Central Trust Co. of New York (42d Street Branch) has been chosen as his successor.

The lecture by Mr. Alfred Noyes, of England, announced in our last letter to the ADVOCATE, was highly enjoyed by a large audience, which was attracted by his reputation as a poet and by the excellent reports of other lectures given by him in America. Mr. Noyes is to visit this country again during the coming year, and he can be recommended with confidence to other societies as an effective speaker.

Mr. Norman Angell Lane, author of "The Great Illusion," gave an excellent address under our auspices on Sunday evening, May 18, to an audience which filled the Broadway Tabernacle Church. The speaker unfortunately failed to gauge properly the size of the auditorium and his address was not heard by all. Its substance, however, as was to have been expected, was excellent and his facts and arguments were handled in a masterly way.

Since our last report the society's year book has been distributed. We have also printed and sent out an edition of a pamphlet by Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century Magazine, entitled "Exemption of Coastwise Shipping; Why it Should be Repealed." During the height of the discussion over the anti-Japanese legislation in California an extract from a message of 1906 by ex-President Roosevelt was sent to our members and to a large list of newspapers, its plea being made in favor of fair and courteous treatment for the members of this sensitive and admirable people.

In our March report reference was made to a committee which had been appointed for the purpose of planning a suitable memorial to the late Albert K. Smiley. Under its auspices and with the assistance of President Brown, of the New York University, and President Eaton, of Beloit College, a largely attended and impressive memorial meeting was held at Lake Mohonk during the May conference. The appointment of a committee was also agreed upon at the conference, which should have prepared under its supervision a memorial volume to Mr. Smiley. It is understood that this will include a biographical sketch and the most important addresses delivered in the various years before the arbitration and Indian conferences.

Our society was fortunate in being represented by its president at the Fourth National Peace Congress, held in St. Louis May 1-3. The following officers and members have been appointed our delegates to the Twentieth International Peace Congress, which will begin its sessions at The Hague on August 20: Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, first delegate; Mr. Henry Feldman, Dr. Imre Herczeg, Mrs. Alexander C. Chenoweth, Judge A. T. Clearwater, William B. Howland, Mrs. Inez Rice-Keller, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Judge Job E. Hedges.

Tentative plans for the work of the coming year have already been printed and sent to our members and will not be repeated here.

An attractive program of addresses and entertainment has been prepared for the autumn. The first item on this will be a dinner on September 18 in honor of a delegation of about one hundred foreign students, representing the universities of Europe, South America, and Asia. These groups of students come to America for the purpose of attending the Eighth International Congress of Students, to be held at Cornell University August 29 to September 3. This banquet, which is undertaken by our board of international hospitality at the request of the representatives of the League of Cosmopolitan Clubs of America, will be the closing banquet and chief event in a tour which will include Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and the city of Washington, in addition to New York City.

A committee, of which Prof. George W. Kirchwey is chairman, and which includes the Hon. Andrew D. White, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Frederic Coudert, Esq., and Mr. John Franklin Crowell, of the *Wall Street Journal*, in addition to the executive secretary, has been appointed and authorized to take steps toward the holding, in this city, during the early months of 1914, of a conference on the program, work, and importance of the Third Hague Conference, which it is expected will be convened in 1915. Further announcement of plans will be made at a later date. It is believed that the deliberations and results of such a conference will furnish the most important single contribution to the cause of peace which this society is likely to be able to render during the coming year.

A Peace Pageant on Hague Day.

By Charles E. Beals.

Notable among Hague Day exercises in public schools was the peace pageant arranged by Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the Forestville School, Chicago. Miss Holbrook is the author of the well-known "Hiawatha Primer," "The Book of Nature Myths," "Northland Heroes," etc. The twelve hundred pupils of the school assembled on Grand Boulevard, between 44th and 45th streets, on Friday afternoon, May 16. At the head of the procession were borne large American and English flags. Next there appeared an immense banner bearing the words "100 Years of Peace." Columbia followed next in line, accompanied by three 20-foot flags. Next came a group of twenty girls in white gowns, bearing garlands, enacting a tableau, "Peace." The four attendants were "Industry," "Health," "Joy," and "Abundance." The next battalion, consisting of younger children, bore a 16-foot American flag at its head. This was followed by another group representing "Education." In this were four children in cap and gown, four pupils bearing agricultural implements, four more with kitchen utensils, four others equipped with manual training tools, four girls sewing, and four bearers of musical instruments. Forty boys with dumbbells represented physical culture, and twenty girls rendered gymnastic dances on the green. Then more children. The next division was headed by forty-two foreign flags and a banner on which was inscribed "Peace for the World." Then more children—many more. Then fluttered in the breeze twenty-four 36-inch peace flags, bordered with five inches of white. These were

followed by twenty mottoes, such as "Peace," "Peace, not War," "Life, not Death," "Joy, not Grief," "Wealth, not Want," and "Hope, not Despair." The light infantry brought up the rear—the kindergartners. These little people had a tiny wagon, in which were some wee folk with a dove.

The prevailing color of the pageant was white, the girls all being clad in this pacifist color.

The pageant was reviewed by the distinguished British visitors who were in Chicago in the interests of the Hundred Years of Peace Celebration, and short addresses were delivered from automobiles by representatives of the lands beyond the sea.

Altogether the pageant was a delightful success, reflecting great credit on the resourceful teacher who conceived it. Possibly no school peace pageant so elaborate has ever been seen in America, with the single exception of the picturesque parade of peace floats prepared by the schools of New Britain, Conn., in connection with the New England Peace Congress of 1910.

Resolution Adopted Unanimously by the Massachusetts Peace Society at Its Annual Meeting, May 22d.

The Massachusetts Peace Society, assembled at its annual meeting, solemnly condemns the program of the military party of the country to make Panama a new Gibraltar, and earnestly urges that the fortification of the canal be stayed for the country's sober second thought, to secure, if possible, the realization of the original purpose, clearly contemplated by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to make the canal as neutral as Suez, the highway of the nations, simply policed, entrusted to the respect and guardianship of all. We believe that it would thus furnish as signal and convincing an illustration of the international security created by mutual confidence as the unfortified Canadian frontier, which has been for a century the safest frontier in the world. By very virtue of its freedom from armaments and the frictions they provoke, this has been a cardinal factor in the steady maintenance of peace between the United States and Great Britain. At this centennial time, when we are proudly and gratefully commemorating this great lesson at the North, we urge the nations not to be betrayed into a menacing and disastrous contrary policy at the South, and we urge the peace party of the country to unite in the demand that the opening and dedication of the canal shall not be, as has been proposed, by a portentous naval demonstration, but by such worthy and fitting observances as shall symbolize and emphasize the significance of this great public work for commerce, civilization, and the friendship of peoples.

Book Notices.

THE RELATION OF WAR TO THE ORIGIN OF THE STATE.
By Rudolf Holsti. Helsingfors, 1913. 313 pp.
Paper.

This treatment, covering such questions as Modern Theories of the State, the Character of Primitive Warfare, the Rise of Human Society, and the Origin of the State, is a scholarly and important contribution. The

authorities are given with most painstaking care. The author does not believe that the State has grown out of the warlike activities of the early man. He holds that primitive societies rest on the primary bonds of kinship, local proximity, and common customs, as well as common superstitious observances. The author finds many instances of express treaties of peace among primitive peoples. Because of these intertribal regulations, friendly intercourse between neighboring communities occurs, rendering possible that process of material and mental development out of which modern civilization has developed. It is this definite constructive process that constitutes the fundamental basis of the State in its primitive form, and not wars.

LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE—A STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. 536 pp. Paper.

Baron d'Estournelles first came to America in 1902. He was here also in 1907 upon the invitation of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, when he helped in the foundation of the American Association for International Conciliation. He was again in this country in 1911, at which time he made an extended tour throughout the United States. The Baron has brought together in this stirring volume of 536 pages his impressions of our country, its manners, its hopes, and its fears. We have in this book impressions so various as of base ball and Barrett Wendell; of Buffalo Bill and dry farming; of American women and the Japanese question; the negroes and the Mormons; Pittsburgh and Rock Creek Park in Washington; our universities and the wines of California. Our history, politics, and art have interested this distinguished and facile Frenchman. This book, like a dozen or more others from his pen, is worth while. It will be of interest to all Americans—at least when once it is translated into English.

THE PATRIOTISM OF DENYS MAHON. By F. S. Hallowes. London: Headley Brothers. 14 Bishops-gate, E. C. 390 pp.

Mrs. Hallowes' new novel, "The Patriotism of Denys Mahon," will be welcomed in libraries on both sides of the ocean.

A descriptive history of the peace movement is ingeniously woven into a plot of real interest—that is, around the story of the son of an English soldier of the highest honor, Denys Mahon, a young man of strong principle, fine physique, stalwart and virile, who is convinced of the right of the peace teachings, even against his own inclinations and his father's wish that he enter the army, where a brilliant career, high rank, and military distinction await him. Being convinced of the right of the cause, he devotes himself to it completely.

The book is well done in many particulars. Lady Irene, an ardent pacifist, beautiful, intellectual, unselfish, and well poised, is sharply contrasted with Esmé, a self-loving, flashy woman, devoid of principle. The effect of the peace idea upon Colonel Mahon is followed with interest, and his final reluctant recognition of the right of it is typical of the effect of the movement on not a few conservative military people.

If a novel is to be estimated by the lessons it teaches, this book may claim two: First, that ardent adherents